

Agency Information

AGENCY : HSCA  
RECORD NUMBER : 180-10110-10129  
RECORD SERIES : SECURITY CLASSIFIED FILES  
AGENCY FILE NUMBER : JFK-163

Released under the John  
F. Kennedy  
Assassination Records  
Collection Act of 1992  
(44 USC 2107 Note).  
Case#:NW 54756 Date:  
10-31-2017

Document Information

ORIGINATOR : DOD  
FROM :  
TO :  
TITLE :  
DATE : 12/13/1978  
PAGES : 37  
SUBJECTS :  
DOD, FILES  
DOCUMENT TYPE : LETTER  
CLASSIFICATION : Secret  
RESTRICTIONS : Consulted  
CURRENT STATUS : Withhold  
DATE OF LAST REVIEW : 08/16/1993  
OPENING CRITERIA :  
COMMENTS : Box 5.



SECRET

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

December 13, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR Ms. Jacqueline Hess  
Deputy Chief Researcher/JFK  
Select Committee on Assassinations

Attached are updates on the Army and the Navy's searches for information requested by the Committee. In addition, the Air Force, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Defense Investigative Service have completed reviews so far requested by the Committee. An Air Force Freedom of Information Act file on Jean Souetre (also known as Michal Roux and Michal Hertz) is available for review in my office. A DIS file on Miriam Z. Seborer and a DIA file on Osvaldo Aurelio Pino Pino are also available for review.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Judith A. Miller", is positioned above the typed name.

Judith A. Miller  
Assistant to  
The Special Assistant

Attachments

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SECRET

Update on Results of Army Searches for Information  
Requested by the Committee

1. August 17, 1978 letter. Two criminal files have been located containing information on James D. Parker and John Pittman. At Tab A is a list of other files located by the Army intelligence repository that appear responsive to the Committee's request. (The third page of the list refers to three files that contain only FBI documents.)

2. September 1, 1978 letter. All searches completed; no information located.

3. October 3, 1978 letter. All searches completed. Army indices indicated that Larry Cecil Huff served in the U.S. Marines under service numbers 109864 and 1098664 and that George Moffett served in the Marines under service number 817681. Twenty-three personnel files on people named Roy Gibson were located. Without further identifying information on the person of interest to the Committee it is impossible to tell whether any of the files are responsive to the Committee's inquiry. No other files were located. This letter also asked about logs of flights by military aircraft at Camp Smith, Hawaii. Army records indicate that during the time period of interest to the Committee the only aircraft stationed at Camp Smith were helicopters, which lack the capacity to travel any significant distances. The logs of these local flights are unlikely to be of interest to the Committee, but they can be made available if the Committee so requests.

4. October 16, 1978 letter. Army searches completed. The three documents attached at Tab B reflect the results of searches of the Army Investigative Records Repository. The first document lists the persons on whom files were located; the second lists persons who visited or lived in Warsaw Pact countries; the third lists persons considered to be defectors. Three of the people were interviewed or debriefed by DoD: Bruce Davis (contacted several times), Armen Dedekian (contacted once), Clarence Whitmire (contacted once). No information was developed indicating that any of these three people had contact with the KGB. Under the provisions of Army Regulation 381-20, it is standard operating procedure to interview returning defectors who are under U.S. Army jurisdiction. Army records reveal that the following people were interviewed by the FBI:

Antaramian, Paul  
Aslanian, Fred  
Aslanian, Sonya  
Dedekian, Karekin  
Tegnazian, Zaryk

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Army criminal investigative files revealed information on individuals of the following names who may be of interest to the Committee:

Mary Arnold  
James Bridges  
David Johnson  
James Parker  
Robert Webster  
George Wilson

None of the criminal files reflects any travel to Warsaw Pact countries or any possibility of defection.

5. October 18, 1978 letter. Army searches completed. An Army investigative file on Osvaldo Aurelio Pino Pino was located, and is available for review.

6. November 8, 1978 letter.

a. The Army has already searched for this information in response to an undated letter received from the Committee on June 1, 1978. The Army found no evidence that protective services from the President or Vice President were rendered in Dallas in 1963.

b. This question was also asked in the letter received on June 1, and the Army response was forwarded to you on July 26, 1978.

c. The Army has repeatedly searched for information on Oswald. Mrs. Volner explained in a letter dated September 12, 1978, the lack of any record of destruction of the Oswald file; on July 26, 1978 a fact sheet was also transmitted describing the circumstances relating to the destruction. The Committee requested information on Alex Hidell on April 12, 1978; the Army found no information on him.

\* \* \* \* \*

At Tab C is a copy of a letter recently received by the Army relating to the Kennedy assassination. The original was sent on to General (Ret.) Westmoreland, and a copy furnished to the FBI for such action as it considers appropriate.

At Tab D is a report located recently in Army files that mentions Lee Harvey Oswald. Although not requested by the Committee, it may be of interest.

# LITIGATION DOSSIERS

The below listed dossiers contained Lawson, John Howard as a cross-reference. Each file is presently under court seal in the litigational action: National Lawyers Guild vs Attorney General. Each has been reviewed in detail and found to contain the subject's name only in the listed Federal Bureau of Investigation report.

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DOSSIER SUBJECT</u>	<u>FBI REPORT</u>	<u>REVIEWED BY</u>
X8863568	Stoolman, Leo	FBI Report, dated 1/5/53, number: LA 100-42673	MAJ Jernigan
D8000552	Hays, William J.	FBI Report, dated 28 April 1953, number: WFO 100-20182	MAJ Jernigan
H8137731	Jerome, Fredrick L.	FBI Report, dated 3/10/52  FBI Report dated 3/11/53	MAJ McCaffery

INCL 3

Tab A

DOSSIERS

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCED TO:</u>
✓✓ XE315522	Dutkanicz, Joseph	
✓✓ XE267803-B18F019	Dutkanicz, Joseph	
✓✓ X4073764	Halperin, Maurice H.	
✓✓ AC680449	Jones, Louis Henry	
✓✓ XE327040	Sloboda, Vladimir	
✓✓ X5139851	Winston, Henry	
✓✓ 563181950	Alexander, Frank (Horace)	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ AB70948161T	Alexander, Robert E.	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ X4013287	Beer, Henry S.	Sloboda, Vladimir
✓✓ D6000109	Breese, Vance	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ AB758928	Cox, Norman M.	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ X6040049	Dimsdale, Bernard	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ X8245124	Epstein, Paul Sophus	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ B6007687	Glickman, Joel M.	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ AB665876	Goldberg, Norman	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ 545444110	Lauritsen, Charles C.	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ B6016838	Nicholson, Donald P.	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ X6131367	Press, Joseph E.	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ E8002458	Rivas, Humberto T.	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ E8002232	Schindler, Mark	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ 055369007	Sherman, Robert M.	Lawson, John Howard
✓ X6125392	PARKER, MAX	
AA 934015	GROSS, WILLIAM A.	

INCL 2

Tab A

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCED TO:</u>
✓✓ X8876070	Swerling, Peter	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ XE267803	Turzew, Vladimir	Dutkanicz, Joseph
✓✓ X8935960	Wald, Malvin D.	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ X8950789	Weil, Frank E. G.	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ F6025337	Welch, William W.	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ X8956121	Went, Fritz W.	Lawson, John Howard
✓✓ X6178519	Witt, Mervin H.	Lawson, John Howard

Microfilm information cards:

- ✓✓ Block, Mollie
- ✓✓ Block, Morris
- ✓✓ Dubinsky, Shirley
- ✓✓ Dutkanicz, Joseph
- ✓✓ Halperin, Maurice H.
- ✓✓ Pitman, John Orion
- ✓✓ Sloboda, Vladimir
- ✓✓ Winston, Henry

FILES AND FILE REFERENCES LOCATED

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SUBJECT DOSSIER</u>	<u>X-REFERENCES</u>
1.ANTARAMIAN, Paul		552809816
2.ARNAUTOFF, Victor		564588137 X6011204 C6013559 X1209123-Missing X6130837-Missing AB781446-Missing
3.ASLANIAN, Fred		561722916
4.ASLANIAN, Sonya		561722916
5.BLOCK, Mollie		Microfilm - See DAMI-CIT LTR 11 Oct 78
6.BLOCK, Morris		Microfilm - See DAMI-CIT LTR 11 Oct 78
7.BRIDGES, James	AB632672	
8.BRISKER, Luba		H1014878 Microfilm 6607425-62
9.CORT, Joseph		AB554963-Missing Microfilm DE388504
10.DANNENBERG, James		100342328 Microfilm HE500310
11.DAVIS, Bruce	HE048316	AB695117 Microfilm HE048316
12.DEDEKIAN, Armen	034386617	
13.DEDEKIAN, Karekin		034386617
14.DUBINSKY, Shirley	AB752019-Missing	Microfilm - See DAMI-CIT LTR 11 Oct 78
15.FRANK, Susan		AB581235-Deleted AB810254 - Missing 464668459 Shipped to DAMI-DOL, 13 May 76 550742233 Shipped to DAMI-DOL, 29 Apr 77 H8137731-Sealed N.L.G.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SUBJECT DOSSIER</u>	<u>X-REFERENCES</u>
16. HALPERIN, Edith		AB646724 Microfilm 258729278
17. HALPERIN, Maurice H.	X4073764 Shipped to DAMI-DOS, 22 Sep 78	Microfilm - See DAMI-CIT LTR 11 Oct 78
18. HARRINGTON, Oliver W.	X8355861	Microfilm HE050851
19. HOFFMAN, Joseph		X8652319 X8389357-Missing
20. JEROME, Victor		H2281134 Microfilm XE500280
21. JONES, Louis	AC680449 Shipped to DAMI-DOS 22 Sep 78	C6009441-Missing X8353940-Missing
22. KACZMARCZYK, Joseph		154343413
23. KOCH, Harold		131321803
24. LAWSON, John		C8067118
25. MACKLER, Mary		X8677947
26. MARSHALL, Joseph		AB695434 Microfilm 091.714 BK#45 Microfilm 230.02 BK#36
27. MEYER, Karl		Microfilm FE007504-01B029 Microfilm XE05155-16F016 Microfilm XE075795-17D005
28. MILUKAS, Alfonso		AA811536
29. MORRAY, Joseph		AA551528 Shipped to DAMI-DOS, 5 Aug 76
30. NORTH, Joseph	AC649720	D8019446 X1543723 D8046874 107307060 Sealed N.L.G. 13789766-Deleted X6095410-Missing X8061564-Missing X5072439-Missing X4160975-Missing Microfilm-44132C Box 157 Microfilm Card Only

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SUBJECT DOSSIER</u>	<u>X-REFERENCES</u>
31.OSWALD, Lee Harvey		AB504283 Info Provided to DAMI-CIT 20 Sep 78 AB752022-Deleted AB720174-Deleted D3003530-Deleted AC510072-Deleted
32.PACKLER, Allan	H6038309	
33.PAGENHARDT, Charles		C8007049
34.PARKER, James	AA549999-Missing HE008459	
35.PITTMAN, John	AA691136 Shipped to ASF01,29 Apr 77	C6009455 C8036207 X8567954 X8746081-Deleted X8004704-Missing X8630551-Missing X6178422-Missing HE500280-Deleted X8191005-Deleted Microfilm Card Only Microfilm BK#4 pg 32 Microfilm BK#5pg 10 Microfilm BK#2 pg 8 Microfilm BK#2 pg 2 Microfilm Card P355
36.SEBORER, Miriam	F8039189	
37.SILVERSTEIN, Clara		XE393747-Deleted
38.STEINBERG, Benjamin		Microfilm HE500477
39.TEGNAZIAN, Zaryk	AB654994	
40.TOBIEN, Margaret		Microfilm XE238470
41.VESKI, Hilda		261964681
42.VESKI, Hillard	266942364	
43.WOLINS, Leroy	330 24 0307	3 Microfilm cards only
44.WHITMIRE, Clarence	249645312	249600810

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SUBJECT DOSSIER</u>	<u>X-REFERENCES</u>
45. WILSON, George	E5037628	Microfilm XE398948 AC579696-Missing X8004253-Missing X8353439-Missing
46. WINSTON, Henry	X5139851 See DAMI- CIT LTR 11 Oct 78	Microfilm -See DAMI-CIT LTR 11 Oct 78 Microfilm 267279MF-Deleted
47. YUDIN, Sidney	B8013409-Missing	
48. ZEITLIN, Anna		Microfilm FE001182-01B004

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VISITED OR LIVED IN USSR OR BLOC COUNTRY

Antaramian, Paul  
Aslanian, Fred  
Aslanian, Sonya  
Block, Morris  
Bridges, James  
Brisker, Luba  
Dannenberg, James  
Davis, Bruce  
Dedekian, Armen  
Dedekian, Karekin  
Halperin, Edith  
Harrington, Oliver  
Koch, Harold  
Mackler, Mary  
Milukus, Alfons  
North, Joseph  
Tegnazian, Zaryk  
Tobien, Margaret  
Veski, Hilda  
Veski, Hillard  
Wolins, Leroy  
Whitmire, Clarence  
Wilson, George

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CONSIDERED TO BE DEFECTORS

Antaramian, Paul  
Aslanian, Fred  
Aslanian, Sonya  
Davis, Bruce  
Dedekian, Armen  
Dedekian, Karekin  
Halperin, Edith  
Kaczmarczyk, Joseph  
Koch, Harold  
Mackler, Mary  
Tegnazian, Zaryk

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3805 53rd Street  
Lubbock, Texas 79413  
September 14, 1978

General Wm. Westmoreland  
Pentagon Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Westmoreland

Please forgive me for taking up your valuable time with a matter that may be trivial. However, I do not know whether or not the matter should be investigated and hope that you can help me to decide.

This summer Robert H. Doty, an ex green baret, stayed in our home while he worked as a roofer here in Lubbock. He mentioned you many times so I felt that you might know him well enough to evaluate this matter for me.

One evening on the news they reported the investigation of the Kennedy assassination. Robert seemed uneasy. I asked him what difference it made and he said because "I'm the man."

I was afraid to ask any questions. I could never tell whether he was testing my reaction to a wild statement or actually telling me the truth. I hope that you know him well enough to decide whether or not this information or statement should be given to the committee.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely

*Betty Joe Dodge*  
Betty Joe Dodge

801134M

# CONFIDENTIAL

## AGENT REPORT

For use of this form, see FM 30-17(C); AR 381-130; the proponent agency is the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

### 1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

### 2. DATE SUBMITTED

12 February 1977

### 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

### 4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

(C) During the period 28 January 1977 through 10 February 1977, George C. Bloodworth, SSG, Plans and Training Division (P&T), Directorate of Operations, 66th Military Intelligence Group (MIG), Munich (PU9135), Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), McGraw Kaserne (Barracks), APO New York 09108, was interviewed on eight separate occasions, at his own request, concerning Helga Tismer, an FRG citizen born 14 May 1946 in Wuerzburg (NA6817), FRG, the principal of Subject investigation, and provided substantially the following information:

(C) At approximately 1800 hours, 27 January 1977, Tismer met Bloodworth at his Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ), Apartment 4, Building 370, US Forces Housing Area (USFHA), Perlacher Forst (PF), Munich. Tismer remained at Bloodworth's apartment until 0700 hours the following morning when she departed. Source and Tismer planned to visit Austria for a skiing trip, but Tismer changed her mind and tried to convince Source to accompany her to a commercial sauna facility, not further identified (nfi), in Bad Toelz (PT9293), FRG. She commented that she had friends in Bad Toelz whom Source would enjoy meeting but did not mention the names of these persons. Source agreed to accompany Tismer to the sauna the following evening, 29 January 1977.

(C) Tismer returned to Source's apartment at approximately 2030 hours, 28 January 1977 and again remained overnight. She had previously agreed to meet with Source at 1900 hours, at which time they would depart for the sauna in Bad Toelz; however, her late arrival precluded their travel to Bad Toelz that evening. They therefore made plans to go to the sauna the following night, 29 January 1977. Tismer apologized for being late, explaining that she had met "someone important" after work (nfi) and this prevented her meeting Bloodworth at the pre-arranged time. Tismer changed the conversation from her tardiness to questions concerning Bloodworth's job. The questions posed by Tismer were general in nature and basically referred to Source's duty day, such as, "Did you have a hard day?" to which Source responded that he had been required to attend several meetings which prevented him from accomplishing much work. Tismer then asked several questions concerning the meetings such as the type of meeting and who had attended. Source answered by stating that the meetings were job-related and the personnel were essentially the same people with whom he worked. Tismer did not ask anymore questions concerning Bloodworth's work at this time. She did, however, reiterate an earlier request for a photograph of Source, preferably a picture of him when he was younger. Bloodworth considered this request to be especially significant because of an incident which occurred in 1968.

CLASSIFIED BY: Para 4b, AR 381-12, 180ct74  
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2  
DECLASSIFY UPON NOTIFICATION OF ACSI, DA

(continued)

### 5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

CLAUDE G. BENNER, JR., 66th MI Group  
B04191-270-77

### 6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

*Claude G. Benner, Jr.*

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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AGENT REPORT

For use of this form, see FM 30-17(C); AR 381-130; the proponent agency is the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

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(C) Between August and October 1968, Source was a flight student at the US Army Flight Center (USAFC), Fort Wolters, Texas. On one occasion during this period (nfi), Source and his wife, Vivianne, visited a casual acquaintance at this individual's apartment in Dallas, Texas, address not remembered. Source initially met this individual at a Jewish seminar held at Fort Wolters and was subsequently invited to visit him at his apartment in Dallas. Bloodworth commented that although he knew that this individual was French he could not remember any further identifying data concerning him at this time. During the cited visit, Source and his wife accompanied the Frenchman to another apartment, address unknown, of an unidentified elderly Russian couple (nfi) and introduced them. Later in the evening, the Frenchman and Source's wife left the apartment to purchase some items at a local delicatessen (nfi), leaving Source alone with the Russian couple. The Russian male prepared Source two cocktails mixed from a powder which Source was told was Tom Collins mix. Source felt no effect from the first drink; however, shortly after consuming the second, he became semi-conscious and mentally confused as though he had been drugged. He recalled that during this time the Russian couple asked him several questions concerning the performance capabilities of US Army tactical aircraft. Source does not recall the specific questions and in his confused state could not recall his responses. When Bloodworth's wife and the Frenchman returned from the delicatessen, Source insisted that they leave immediately. Because of his physical and mental condition, Source's wife was forced to drive from Dallas to Fort Wolters. The following morning Source related the incident to US Army Intelligence (USAI) officials at Fort Wolters. Approximately one week after reporting the incident to USAI, Source was questioned by an unidentified special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and once again provided the details of the incident at the Russian couple's apartment. Several days later, Source was again contacted by the special agent, who assured Source that he had nothing to worry about because the individuals were already under investigation by the FBI. The agent mentioned that the Russian couple was known to be acquainted with the wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of former President John F. Kennedy. Source felt that this incident and Tismer's request for a photograph of him when he was younger may have been related.

(C) Since 29 January 1977 was a Saturday, Tismer stayed with Source at his quarters throughout the day until 1700 hours, when they departed Munich in his privately owned vehicle (POV) enroute to the sauna in Bad Toelz. They arrived at approximately 1800 hours. The sauna facility was a health spa located in the resort area of Bad Toelz called the Alpenmarle. Source and Tismer stayed at the sauna until approximately 2100 hours, then drove to the US Army Flint Kaserne in Bad Toelz and went to the Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO) club on post. They remained at the NCO club until approximately 2300 hours, then drove back to

Page 2 of 10 Pages

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

CLAUDE G. BENNER, JR., 66th MI Group  
B04191-270-77

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

*Claude G. Benner*

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

NW 54756 DocId:32263534 Page 16

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AGENT REPORT

For use of this form, see FM 30-17(C); AR 381-130; the proponent agency is the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

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Source's quarters in Munich, arriving at about midnight. Tismer again remained overnight. At no time during the evening did Tismer introduce Source to anyone in the Bad Toelz or Munich area, nor did she pursue her previous line of questioning concerning Source's job. At one point in the evening, Tismer casually inquired what kind of work Source actually performed but Source ignored the question and changed the subject. Also while they were together that night Tismer mentioned that when she was working in the US Army Hospital in Nuernberg (PV5079), FRG, she had met a "marine" who was assigned to the US Consulate in Prague, CSSR. At the marine's invitation she had traveled to Prague to visit him and he, in turn, had made trips to the FRG to visit her. Tismer did not identify this individual or the period of time involved. At 1200 hours on 30 January 1977, Source drove Tismer to the Wienerwald restaurant located on Emerson Strasse, PF, and left her there with the understanding that he would meet her again the following day.

(C) During the evening of 30 January 1977, Tismer was confronted at her apartment in the USFHA by Source's wife, who threatened her with bodily harm if she did not stop seeing her husband. Fearing for her safety, Tismer ran to the residence of CPT Joan F. Sibrava, Building 302/B-2, USFHA, PF, to seek refuge and assistance. Sibrava is Tismer's sponsor, which authorizes Tismer to occupy government quarters in the USFHA. Tismer and Sibrava then went to the US Army Military Police Station (MPS) on McGraw Kaserne, and requested assistance in insuring Tismer's safety. Source, who was out of town with his children when the incident occurred, returned to his quarters later in the evening and found a note from Tismer requesting him to contact her (EXHIBIT\_\_\_). Source made no attempt to contact Tismer that evening, intending to wait until the following day, 31 January 1977, when he had arranged already to meet Tismer for dinner. However, the following day Tismer telephoned Source at his office and related the incident and asked him if there was anything he could do to keep his wife away from her or if it was possible to have his wife transferred out of Munich. Tismer offered that if Source's wife were out of Munich she and Bloodworth could meet each other undisturbed. Source replied that there was really nothing he could do to prevent his wife from going to her. Tismer stated that she might be forced to go to LTC Richard L. Scott, Acting Deputy Community Commander, Munich Military Community, to seek his help. Tismer said that Scott was a personal friend and that she had been a guest in his home in Bad Toelz and in his Bachelor Officer Quarters (BOQ) in Munich.

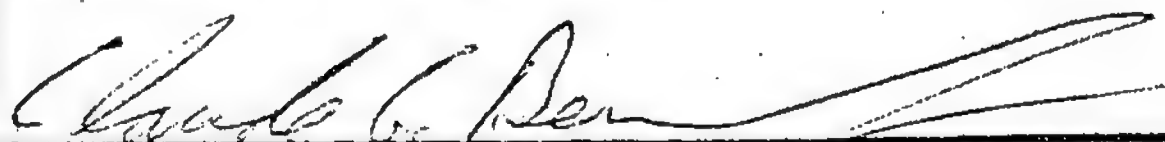
(C) At 1800 hours on 31 January 1977, Tismer again met Bloodworth at his BEQ. Shortly after her arrival they drove in Source's POV to the Gaststaette am Perlacher Forst (Tavern in Perlacher Forst) located on Holtzendorffstrasse, Munich. This establishment is also referred to as the "Flagpole" by US military personnel

Page 3 of 10 Pages

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

CLAUDE G. BENNER, JR., 66th MI Group  
B04191-270-77

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT



CONFIDENTIAL

## AGENT REPORT

For use of this form, see FM 30-17(C); AR 381-130; the proponent agency is the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

## 1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

## 2. DATE SUBMITTED

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in the Munich area. During their dinner at the tavern, Tismer revealed that she might be pregnant, that she did not intend to have the baby but would instead have an abortion. She told Source that she was telling him about her possible pregnancy as a matter of personal interest to him, not because of her intention to cause him any embarrassment or trouble. Source apologized for having to cut their date short, stating that he had to return to his office to finish a project which must be completed by 4 February 1977. This prompted Tismer to state that if the project were that important the Army should grant him an extension of his tour of duty for him to complete his portion of the project. The desire for Source to seek a three-month extension has been a recurring topic of Tismer, who apparently hopes that Source will remain in Munich for that additional time. Source remarked that he might be able to do some work on the project in his quarters. This interested Tismer, who quickly replied that she would be glad to help with the typing if Source wished. Bloodworth said that this would be unnecessary because they had salaried secretaries to do that work in the office. The fact that Tismer is able to type did not seem unusual to Source due to the various jobs she claims to have held in the past. In addition to having been a nurse in Nuernberg (PV5079), FRG, and a medical assistant in her present position, Tismer has mentioned that she once was employed as an airline stewardess with an unidentified Greek airline.

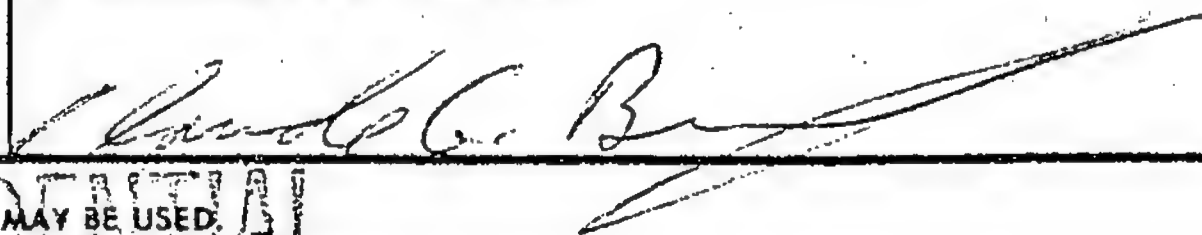
(C) On 1 February 1977 at approximately 1800 hours, Tismer again met Source at his BEQ. They had planned to meet at the Flagpole but Tismer said that it was more convenient to meet Source at his apartment. Prior to Tismer's arrival, Source had placed a copy of his most recent Officer Efficiency Report (OER), DA Form 67-7 (EXHIBIT\_\_\_), and a copy of US Army Administrative Survey Detachment (USAASD) TECHINS 690-300 (EXHIBIT\_\_\_) on top of a chest of drawers in his bedroom. He had then placed his hat on top of the documents in such a way that he would be able to determine if the papers had been moved. Source had on his own initiative taken these extraordinary steps in an attempt to determine how inquisitive Tismer really was concerning his background. The OER described in detail Source's current duties with the 66th MIG to include the fact that he was a principal instructor of the 66th MIG Tactical Intelligence/Security Awareness Team (TISAT) and that he had represented the 66th MIG at a major planning conference at USAREUR Headquarters in Heidelberg (MV7773), FRG. The OER praised his job performance and mentioned his valuable assistance in the preparation of the 66th MIG Readiness Test Standing Operating Procedures. Source's excellent record as the principal instructor for the 66th MIG TISAT was also mentioned in the OER, which described TISAT as an organization designed to provide presentations to USAREUR tactical units. The USAASD TECHINS 690-300 concerned the application procedures for personnel seeking employment with USAASD. Although neither document

Page 4 of 10 Pages

## 5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

CLAUDE G. BENNER, JR., 66th MI Group  
B04191-270-77

## 6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT



DA FORM 341

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AGENT REPORT

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1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

2. DATE SUBMITTED

12 February 1977

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

contained classified defense information, both did allude to Source's position and duties with the 66th MIG and gave some insight into his aspirations to remain in the employ of the US Government after his retirement from the Army. During the course of the evening Source left the room to take a shower and returning noticed that the documents had been moved. Tismer remarked that Source seemed to be in a very good mood and asked why. Source said that it was because of an OER that he had received that day. Tismer pointed to the OER on the chest of drawers and inquired if that was the report that he had just received. Source acknowledged that this was the report. Tismer seemed very interested in the OER and commented that Source had a very important job. She asked Source what was TISAT; Source replied that TISAT was an organization which presented briefings to US combat troops concerning the hostile threat to US Forces. Tismer asked if TISAT was the unit to which SFC Gene Allen and CW2 Darryl Fallis were assigned. Source replied negatively. Tismer next asked if TISAT taught soldiers about the danger of loose talk to "bar girls, who might be spies." Source acknowledged that this was a TISAT function, which prompted Tismer to comment, "You must know all about how girls or spies get information." "Not really" was Source's response. Source mentioned to Tismer that the TECHINS information on his bureau concerned the possibility of his finding a job with USAASD upon his retirement from the Army. Tismer inquired about USAASD's function and Source replied, "liaison work." Tismer responded, "You mean like Van Buskirk?" Source replied that he did not know the nature of Van Buskirk's work.

(C) Source told Tismer that when he and his wife separated she took most of his savings, and, because of his present financial position, he would accept any good-paying part-time job. He mentioned having worked part-time as an Assistant Club Manager in an NCO Club (nfi) in Belgium, where he became acquainted with the practice of "skimming" profits from slot machines. Source told Tismer that although he had never been involved in these activities himself, he had been approached by those who were involved and had been offered money for remaining silent. Here, Source hinted to Tismer that when not confronted by personal danger he would enjoy making a little extra money.

(C) Tismer said that she wanted to visit a Gasthaus (nfi) in the Gruenwald district of Munich in the near future. She told Source that "there were nice people there," and they made plans to go there the following day, 2 February 1977. Tismer told Source that he had been working too hard and needed a vacation and should get out of Munich for a few days. Source replied that he must first complete the project on which he was currently working, then "the colonel" would give him a few days off. Tismer remained overnight in Source's quarters, leaving the following morning at 0700 hours with Source, who drove her to the vicinity of her apartment in USFHA, PF.

Page 5 of 10 Pages

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

CLAUDE G. BENNER, JR., 66th MI Group  
B04191-270-77

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT



CONFIDENTIAL

## AGENT REPORT

For use of this form, see FM 30-17(C); AR 381-130; the proponent agency is the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

## 1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

## 2. DATE SUBMITTED

12 February 1977

## 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

## 4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

(C) At 1800 hours, 2 February 1977, Tismer again visited Source in his quarters and remained overnight. During the course of the evening, Tismer asked Source if his supervisor, Major Ralph I. Ebener, P&T, 66th MIG, was an alcoholic. Source replied that Ebener, who had joined Source and Tismer at the McGraw Kaserne Rod and Gun Club (RGC) on several occasions, was "just like the rest of us. Some like to drink more than others; and as long as you can do your job there's nothing wrong with drinking." Tismer asked what would happen if drinking did interfere with one's job, to which Source responded, "The Army has ways of taking care of those kind of people."

(C) Source mentioned to Tismer that a project on which he was working had a suspense date of 7 February 1977, after which it would be delivered to Heidelberg. Tismer remarked that once the project was at Heidelberg, Source would not have to be concerned about it. Source rejoined, "No, that's just for their use. Once I get back I'll have to polish it up for our use." Tismer queried Source if he were planning to attend the local Fasching (carnival) party to be given by the Bundeswehr Feldjaeger Battalion (FRG Armed Forces Military Police Battalion). Source said that he did want to go but would have to work late on 4 February and would not be able to get to the party until after 2200 hours. Tismer disclosed that CPT Joan F. Sibrava, her sponsor for government quarters, would also attend the party.

(C) Source mentioned that upon his retirement from active duty on 22 February 1977, there was a possibility that he would return to work for the US Army in Europe as a civilian. Because of his fluency in the French language, Source speculated that he would be assigned to Brussels (nca), Belgium. Tismer said that she would like to join Source in Belgium and thought that she would be able to find employment at any number of Belgian hospitals.

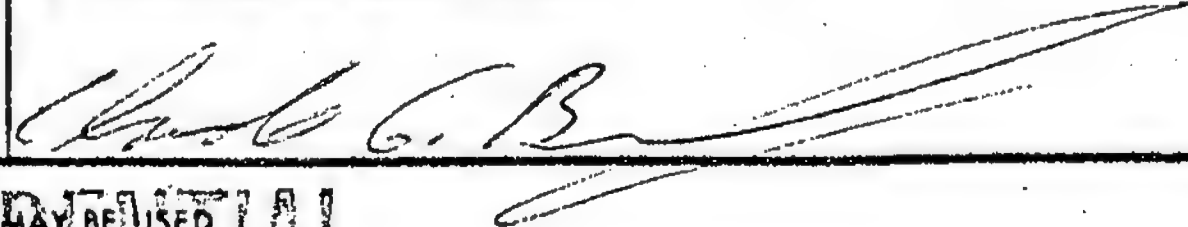
(C) On 4 February 1977, Bloodworth and Tismer attended the Feldjaeger Battalion Fasching party held on Kronprinz Ruprecht Kaserne, Schliesheimer Strasse in Munich. Afterwards, they returned to Source's apartment. As they entered Source's BEQ building, Source saw two unidentified men in the lobby. After entering Bloodworth's apartment, Tismer immediately returned to the lobby to speak to the men seen on the way in. After a five minute conversation, she returned to Bloodworth's quarters. Source inquired about the identity of the men and learned that one of the men was a Bundeswehr soldier. Tismer said that she did not know the other individual. Source asked what Tismer had discussed with the men in the lobby. She ignored the question and changed the subject. Tismer spent the night in Source's quarters. The following morning as Source was taking out the garbage he again observed the two unidentified men standing in the

Page 6 of 10 Pages

## 5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

CLAUDE G. BENNER, JR., 66th MI Group  
B04191-270-77

## 6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT



DA FORM 341

1 APR 52

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## AGENT REPORT

For use of this form, see FM 30-17(C); AR 381-130; the proponent agency is the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

## 1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

## 2. DATE SUBMITTED

12 February 1977

## 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

## 4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

lobby of his BEQ. On this occasion as soon as the men observed Source they immediately walked down the first floor hallway and entered a room (nfi). Source later noticed them drive from the parking lot in front of his quarters in a yellow Fiat automobile with unidentifiable markings on both doors and a ski rack mounted on the roof. Source was unable to provide further identifying data either on the two individuals or the car.

(C) On the evening of 5 February 1977, Source and Tismer ate dinner together at the Gasthaus Killer in Munich's Gruenwald district. After dinner Bloodworth drove Tismer to her residence, where she remained while Source went to the RGC on McGraw Kaserne.

(C) Tismer visited Source at his quarters on the evening of 6 February 1977 and told him that his wife had come to her (Tismer's) apartment. Wishing to avoid a confrontation with Mrs. Bloodworth, Tismer spent the night in Source's apartment. As they were leaving the building the following morning, Source and Tismer were attacked by Source's wife. Source was able to subdue his wife and allow Tismer, the primary target of Mrs. Bloodworth's attack, to flee the area. In the struggle to control his wife, Source sustained superficial cuts on his neck and hands. Source noticed that his wife carried a weapon, believed to be a can opener, wrapped in a piece of cloth. Once released by her husband, Source's wife ran from the building, entered her car, and rammed Source's POV twice before driving from the parking lot.

(C) Later Source learned from Tismer that following the fracas at Source's apartment, Source's wife had driven to Tismer's residence and had physically attacked her in the parking lot outside her quarters. The Military Police were summoned and apprehended Mrs. Bloodworth, charging her with assault. Tismer pressed charges against Source's wife with the German police, who contacted Source on 7 February 1977 by telephone in order to ascertain his knowledgeability of the incident.

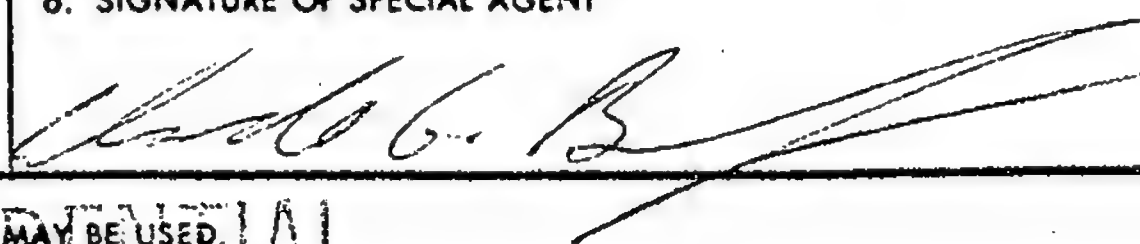
(C) In a conversation that transpired sometime between 4 and 6 February 1977, exact date and time unrecalled by Source, Tismer again indicated that she was hopeful Source would extend his tour of active duty in the FRG or find employment at SHAPE Headquarters in Belgium. She reiterated an earlier comment that if Source were to move to SHAPE Headquarters, she would be able to find a job in a Belgian hospital. Tismer also asked Source if he could cause the Army to return his wife to the United States. Tismer mentioned that she had a sexual relationship with an unidentified US Army Major at the time she was employed in Von Steuben Hall on McGraw Kaserne. According to Tismer, the Major was a bachelor

Page 7 of 10 Pages

## 5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

CLAUDE G. BENNER, JR., 66th MI Group  
B04191-270-77

## 6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT



DA FORM 341 1 APR 52

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AGENT REPORT

For use of this form, see FM 30-17(C); AR 381-130; the proponent agency is the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

2. DATE SUBMITTED

12 February 1977

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

occupying a BOQ at the time of their affair. He eventually grew bored with Tismer and terminated their relationship, and, on the last occasion that Tismer saw the Major, time unknown to Source, the Major allegedly threw her down a flight of stairs. Tismer stated that this individual was now in the United States.

(C) Source recalled the following dialogue of a conversation between himself and Tismer which also transpired sometime during the period of 4-6 February 1977:

Tismer: Who are the guys that are doing the real action work in Munich?

Source: There are very few here. That probably goes on in Bonn or Brussels.

Tismer: What kind of action is that?

Source: Most countries have their own agents abroad.

Tismer: You mean Eastern countries have agents at SHAPE in Brussels?

Source: There may be as many as 2,000 in Brussels, Berlin, or places like that. It's not my field.

Tismer: You mean you really don't know anything about this? Do you know where those Eastern agents hang out in Munich?

Source: I have no idea.

(C) Tismer asked Source how his project was progressing and if it had been completed. Source explained that only a few finishing touches were required and that he had another two weeks to work on it. After completing the project, Source said he would like to take a two or three day vacation. Tismer suggested they spend a three-day weekend together in Berchtesgaden (UN4977), FRG.

(C) Source voiced the opinion that after his departure from Munich, Tismer may try to develop a relationship with his supervisor, Major Ralph I. Ebener. Tismer has asked Source questions concerning Ebener's personal life and is aware that Ebener is Source's supervisor and may, therefore, be knowledgeable of the project on which Source has been working. Tismer has herself met Ebener on several occasions at the Munich RGC on McGraw Kaserne.

Page 8 of 10 Pages

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

CLAUDE G. BENNER, JR., 66th MI Group  
B04191-270-77

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT



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## AGENT REPORT

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## 1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

## 2. DATE SUBMITTED

12 February 1977

## 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

## 4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

place to stay temporarily. Source stated flatly that he could not ask anyone to do this. Also mentioned by Tismer that evening was the fact that she was in need of an unspecified amount of money to have dental work done as a result of her scuffle with Source's wife. Source had no reply to what he considered Tismer's hint that she expected him to provide her money for the dental work.

(C) AGENT'S NOTES: Reference Agent Report prepared by S/A David R. Horn, 66th MIG, dated 1 October 1976, subject as above, wherein SFC James E. White reported a SAEDA incident in which Helga Tismer was the principal. Reference Agent Report prepared by S/A David R. Horn, 66th MIG, dated 30 September 1976, subject as above, wherein CPT Joan F. Sibrava was identified as Tismer's sponsor for government quarters. Reference Agent Report prepared by S/A Claude G. Benner, Jr., 66th MIG, dated 28 January 1977, subject as above, wherein SSG George C. Bloodworth was initially interviewed concerning his knowledge of Helga Tismer. SFC Gene Allen and CW2 Darryl Fallis are both assigned to the Soviet Orientation Team, 18th MIB, 66th MIG, McGraw Kaserne. The individual referred to by Tismer as Van Buskirk is believed to be identifiable with Kenneth J. Van Buskirk, the Land Liaison Officer, Bavaria, 66th MIG, McGraw Kaserne. During an interview of Van Buskirk it was learned that LTC Richard L. Scott was an associate of Tismer. See Agent Report dated 18 November 1976, subject as above, prepared by Claude G. Benner, Jr., 66th MIG. At no time during the course of subject investigation has SSG Bloodworth been targetted/tasked by S/As of the 66th MIG to provide information concerning Tismer or related personalities. His cooperation has been entirely voluntary in this Detachment's pursuance of the SAEDA investigation. Also, Bloodworth has never received instructions to pass any kind of information to Tismer or other individuals. Because of the nature of Bloodworth's cooperation, i.e., because he is not an official asset of this Detachment, many instances of lack of detail in his reporting have been necessarily accepted. Chuck is believed to be 2LT Charles McKee, assigned to the Command Section, 66th MIG.

Page 10 of 10 Pages

## 5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

CLAUDE G. BENNER, JR., 66th MI Group  
B04191-270-77

## 6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT



DA FORM 341

1 APR 52

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AGENT REPORT

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1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

2. DATE SUBMITTED

2 May 1977

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

//S (S) On 2 May 1977, a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) report, dated 31 December 1968, was reviewed concerning an incident involving SSG George C. Bloodworth, a former member of Headquarters, 66th Military Intelligence Group (MIG), McGraw Kaserne (Barracks), Munich (PU9135), Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), APO New York 09108, which occurred in October 1968 while he was assigned to Fort Wolters, Texas. The review of the FBI report revealed substantially the following pertinent information:

(S) On 3 December 1968, George C. Bloodworth and his wife, Viviane Astrid Bloodworth, nee: Hayoun, who resided at 516 Southwest 17th Street, Mineral Wells, Texas, were interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI. Bloodworth, then a Warrant Officer Candidate, was assigned to the 10th Warrant Officer Candidate Company, US Army Primary Helicopter School, Fort Wolters.

(S) Bloodworth stated that on 5 October 1968, he and his wife met Alexander Kleinlerer at an unidentified Jewish Synagogue in Fort Worth. Bloodworth and his wife accompanied Kleinlerer to his apartment located at 3542 Kent Street, Fort Worth to give Kleinlerer various unidentified articles, which he was to deliver to Mrs. Bloodworth's mother who resided in Paris (nca), France, while on a business trip (nfi).

(S) Upon their arrival at Kleinlerer's residence, Bloodworth and his wife met George Bouhe and Lydia Dymitruk. Bouhe allegedly resided in Dallas, Texas and Dymitruk resided in the apartment next door to Kleinlerer's apartment. Later that evening, as Bloodworth and his wife were preparing to depart Kleinlerer's apartment, Kleinlerer told Mrs. Bloodworth that a good delicatessen was located near his apartment and Mrs. Bloodworth would be able to purchase food items which she would not ordinarily be able to find in "this country". At Kleinlerer's suggestion, he and Mrs. Bloodworth went to the delicatessen to purchase some of the food prior to Mrs. Bloodworth and her husband's return to Fort Wolters. George Bloodworth, who was having a drink, remained at the apartment with Bouhe and Dymitruk.

(S) Bloodworth became engaged in general conversation with Bouhe and Dymitruk. Bouhe asked Bloodworth about his duty in the Republic of Vietnam. Bouhe further asked Bloodworth his opinion concerning the US commitment to Vietnam. During the conversation with Bouhe, Bloodworth stated that he had served in Vietnam as a "gunner" on helicopters. Bouhe then asked Bloodworth questions concerning the

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EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION

SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652

EXEMPTION CATEGORY 1

DECLASSIFY ON Notification of origin

(continued)

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

DAVID R. HORN, 66th MI Group

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

*[Signature]*

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

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# AGENT REPORT

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1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT SAEDA (U) Munich, FRG 28 Sep 76	2. DATE SUBMITTED 2 May 1977  3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER
--	---

## 4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

types of helicopters used by the US and the armament capabilities of these helicopters. Bloodworth initially thought Bouhe might have been an Army Intelligence Officer, and was testing Bloodworth's security consciousness, and therefore Bloodworth was very careful in answering Bouhe's questions. However, Bloodworth also believed that Bouhe was possibly a foreign intelligence officer, although Bouhe gave Bloodworth no indication of this, either by action or word. Only Bouhe asked Bloodworth questions. During lulls in the conversation, Bouhe and Dymitruk conversed in the Russian language.

(S) Kleinlerer and Mrs. Bloodworth returned to the apartment approximately 30 minutes after they had departed. Upon their return to the apartment, the conversation drifted off to normal conversation. Bouhe observed a radio in the apartment and asked Dymitruk why Kleinlerer had to purchase a new radio when the one that he had given Kleinlerer would receive Moscow. Because of the conversation, Bloodworth became suspicious of Bouhe, and as such felt that the conversation should be reported. Bloodworth believed that the answers to the questions asked by Bouhe could have been obtained through the news media and aviation magazines, and may have been used as a lead-in for later questions. Bloodworth and his wife were invited to visit Bouhe in Dallas, but had not done so at the time of their interview by the FBI.

(S) Based on information provided by Bloodworth, the FBI conducted investigations concerning Dymitruk, Bouhe and Kleinlerer. The results of the FBI investigation are summarized below:

(S) A coded government agency which conducted security type investigations revealed to the FBI that Lydia Dymitruk was born on 33 April 1926 in Rostov (nca), USSR. In approximately 1942, she was deported by the Germans to a work camp in Germany. When the war ended, she entered a camp for displaced persons in Duesseldorf (LB4577), Germany, where she met and married Karel Lodwijk Verhelst, a Belgian citizen (nfi). On an unknown date, she entered Belgium with her husband and resided in Antwerp (nca), Belgium. She was alleged to be a member of the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium from 1948 to 1952. In 1952, while still married to Verhelst, she began living with Vasiliy Gavrilovich, also known as Pavel Kostenko, in Brussels (nca), Belgium. She was divorced by Verhelst in November 1953, and continued living with Gavrilovich until late 1954 or 1955. Gavrilovich was allegedly born on 5 September 1922 in Tula (nca), USSR. He served in the Soviet Army in World War II prior to joining the "Vlassov Forces" in fighting on the side of the Germans against the Soviets. After the war, he lived in Germany and Belgium and was active in several anti-communist Russian emigre organizations including the National Labor Alliance (NTS). In 1955, Gavrilovich

Page 2 of 4 Pages

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT DAVID R. HORN, 66th MI Group	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT 
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**DA** FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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# AGENT REPORT

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1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

2. DATE SUBMITTED

2 May 1977

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

was identified as a Soviet agent in clandestine contact with the Soviet Embassy in Brussels. In February 1957, he was expelled from the NTS and left Brussels for Moscow (nca) on 20 August 1957. Prior to leaving Belgium for the USSR, Gavrilovich reportedly revealed that he had worked for Soviet intelligence since 1942 and that he was trained in the Soviet Union for intelligence work and dispatched to the West as a Soviet agent (nfi). In a radio broadcast from East Berlin (UU9220), on 17 September 1957, sponsored by the Soviet Committee for Return to the Homeland, Gavrilovich bitterly attacked Russian emigre organizations in the West.

(S) On 27 June 1956, in Ixelles, a suburb of Brussels, Lydia Dymitruk married Pavel Dymitruk, who was born on 28 February 1924 in Stariye-Dorohi (nca), USSR. On an unknown date, possibly prior to his marriage to Lydia, Pavel Dymitruk immigrated to the US. It was reported that in July 1957, he returned to Belgium to attempt to expedite a visa for Lydia to join him in the US.

(S) A coded government agency which conducted security type investigations, revealed to the FBI that Lydia Dymitruk, nee: Berdjanskaja, was married to Pavel Dymitruk on 13 July 1956. Pavel Dymitruk was born on 28 February 1924 in the USSR. Lydia Dymitruk was formerly married to Karel L. Verelst and that marriage was terminated by divorce on 10 June 1953. From April 1952 until October or November 1955, Lydia Dymitruk lived with "Vasiliy Kostenko". Kostenko was a known Soviet agent.

(S) The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Dallas, Texas, advised the FBI that their records reflect that on 3 December 1958, Lydia Dymitruk submitted an application to enter the US. Dymitruk gave her address as 56 Rue Americane, Ixelles, Belgium. The INS file further reflected that Visa Petition Number 825385 pertaining to Lydia Dymitruk had been approved by the INS, Detroit, Michigan on 7 January 1957. The petition was made by her husband. Lydia Dymitruk had a Belgium passport number C033463/6572, issued on 28 September 1956. On 29 January 1959, she was granted Immigration Visa Number 1044 under the USSR quota by the US Consulate in Antwerp, Belgium. Lydia Dymitruk entered the US on 4 March 1959 at New York City, New York.

(S) The Domestic Relations Court, Dallas County, Texas, advised the FBI that on 15 December 1960, Lydia Berdjanskaja Dymitruk filed a divorce suit against Paul (Pavel) Dymitruk. The divorce petition reflected that they were married on 27 June 1956 in Brussels, Belgium. The petition further reflected that they had resided in Dallas for more than one year and had separated on 13 December 1960. There were no children as a result of this marriage. On 12 May 1961, Judge Beth Wright of the Domestic Relations Court, Dallas County, Texas, granted the divorce.

Page 3 of 4 Pages

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

DAVID R. HORN, 66th MI Group

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT



DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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AGENT REPORT

For use of this form, see FM 30-17(C); AR 381-130; the proponent agency is the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

2. DATE SUBMITTED

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(S) The INS, Dallas, Texas advised the FBI that George Alexandrovich Bouhe was born on 24 February 1904 at St. Petersburg (nca), Russia. He became a naturalized citizen of the US on 30 September 1935 at New York. Bouhe was interviewed by agents of the FBI during the investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, concerning his knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald. Bouhe willingly admitted his acquaintance with the Oswalds.

(S) Alexander Kleinlerer was interviewed by an agent of the FBI on 3 December 1963 at Fort Worth, Texas. Kleinlerer advised that his address was 3542 Kent Street, Fort Worth, Texas, and that he was employed as a foreign representative of Loma Industries, Inc., Fort Worth. Kleinlerer met the Oswalds through an unidentified friend in 1962. Kleinlerer further advised that he had not seen the Oswalds after November 1963. Kleinlerer stated that he was annative of France and came to the US on 7 May 1956, and that he was now a naturalized citizen.

(C) AGENT'S NOTES: Reference Agent Report dated 1 October 1976, subject as above, prepared by S/A Horn, 66th MI Group, wherein it was reflected that SFC James E. White reported a SAEDA incident in which Helga Tismer, a German citizen, was the principal. Reference Agent Report dated 10 February 1977, subject as above, prepared by S/A Benner, 66th MI Group, wherein it was reported that SSG George C. Bloodworth had been initially interviewed concerning his knowledge of Helga Tismer. Reference Agent Report dated 12 February 1977, subject as above, prepared by S/A Benner, 66th MI Group, wherein it was reported that during an interview of George C. Bloodworth, he indicated that he had been involved in a possible SAEDA incident which he reported to US Army Intelligence and about which he had been interviewed by an unidentified special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Reference Agent Report dated 23 March 1977, subject as above, prepared by S/A Horn, 66th MI Group, wherein the results of a review of the US Army Investigative Records Repository Dossier pertaining to George C. Bloodworth were reported.

Page 4 of 4 Pages

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

DAVID R. HORN, 66th MI Group

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT



DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

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1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

2. DATE SUBMITTED

23 March 1977

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

9c. (C) On 23 March 1977, the US Army Investigative Records Repository Dossier Number AC657474, was examined and revealed the following pertinent information concerning George C. Bloodworth, formerly a SSG assigned to Headquarters, 66th Military Intelligence Group (MIG), McGraw Kaserne (Barracks), Munich (PU9135), Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), APO New York 09108:

(C) On 8 October 1968 Bloodworth, then a Warrant Officer Candidate (WOC) (E-5), assigned to the 10th Warrant Officer Candidate Company, US Army Primary Helicopter Center/School, Fort Wolters, Texas, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the 112th MIG, Fort Wolters, concerning an incident of possible intelligence interest which occurred on 5 October 1968 in Fort Worth, Texas. Bloodworth was married to the former Viviane Astrid Hayoun, whose mother, a terminal cancer patient, was residing in Paris (nca), France. Bloodworth's wife had visited her mother on two occasions, once in December 1966 and again in May 1967.

(C) On 2 October 1968 Bloodworth and his wife attended services at a Jewish Synagogue near Harris Memorial Hospital in Fort Worth, where they met Alexander Kleinlerer, a Frenchman. The Bloodworths were introduced to Kleinlerer by an unidentified man in the congregation who was described by Bloodworth as having a large beard which covered most of his face, 35 years of age, approximately 70 inches in height, 180 pounds, and very friendly toward everyone at the congregation. The unidentified man seemed to know almost everyone in the congregation. Bloodworth could provide no further information concerning this individual. Kleinlerer was immediately attracted to Bloodworth and his wife when he learned that Mrs. Bloodworth's mother resided in Paris. Kleinlerer, who stated that he made frequent trips to Paris, and was planning to visit Paris during the week of 14 October 1968, stated that he would try to visit Mrs. Bloodworth's mother. At Mrs. Bloodworth's request, Kleinlerer agreed to deliver a few articles to Mrs. Bloodworth's mother. The articles consisted of clothing and a small souvenir-type camera. Kleinlerer told Bloodworth and his wife to bring the articles to his apartment on 5 October 1968. Bloodworth believed Kleinlerer's address to be 3052 Kent Street, Fort Worth.

(C) Upon the Bloodworth's arrival at Kleinlerer's apartment on 5 October 1968, they were introduced to George Bouhe and Lydia LNU. Bouhe stated that he was a resident of Dallas, Texas. Lydia LNU stated that she was a friend of Kleinlerer and resided next door to him. Bloodworth, his wife, Kleinlerer, Bouhe and Lydia had a casual conversation which lasted approximately two hours.

CLASSIFIED BY: Para 4b, AR 381-12, 180 ct74  
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2  
DECLASSIFY UPON NOTIFICATION OF ACSI, DA

(continued)

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DAVID R. HORN, 66th MI Group

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CONFIDENTIAL

AGENT REPORT

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SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

2. DATE SUBMITTED

23 March 1977

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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

Kleinlerer and Mrs. Bloodworth then went to a delicatessen to purchase some items, and were absent from the apartment approximately 45 minutes. During this time Bouhe and Lydia asked Bloodworth numerous questions concerning the types of helicopters in use by the US and about the armament capabilities of these helicopters. During the questioning, Bouhe and Lydia also engaged in conversations between themselves in a language other than English. In response to Bloodworth's questions, they informed him that they were speaking in the Russian language. Bouhe asked Bloodworth what he thought about the Vietnam War and how long he thought it would take before the war ended. Bloodworth thought it strange that two civilians would be asking questions about helicopter armament and only answered their questions when he knew the information was unclassified and could be read in any aviation magazine or newspaper. Bloodworth was not questioned about his background. Bloodworth overheard Bouhe and Lydia talking about two radios that were located in the apartment. Lydia stated that Kleinlerer had bought another radio and Bouhe immediately asked why, because he (Bouhe) had given Kleinlerer a radio that would receive "Moscow." Bloodworth noticed two radios located on a table in the rear of Kleinlerer's apartment, however could provide no positive identifying data on the radios because they were encased. When Kleinlerer and Mrs. Bloodworth returned to the apartment, Bouhe stated that he knew some French and Tunisian people residing in Dallas whom he would like Bloodworth and his wife to meet. Bouhe wrote his name and the phone number TA1-3244 on a piece of paper and gave it to Bloodworth, stating that Bloodworth and his wife should visit him in Dallas. Bloodworth provided the following description of Kleinlerer and Lydia LNU:

- a. Name: Alexander Kleinlerer
- b. Age: 40 to 45 years
- c. Weight: 150 pounds
- d. Height: 67 inches
- e. Facial Features: Large moustache
- f. Miscellaneous: Fort Worth, Texas resident for past 12 years; French descent, currently US citizen; employed by Loma Industries, Fort Worth, Texas

- a. Name: Lydia LNU
- b. Age: Approximately 40 years
- c. Hair: Brown, shoulder length

Page 2 of 7 Pages

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

DAVID R. HORN, 66th MI Group

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DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

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AGENT REPORT

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SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

2. DATE SUBMITTED

23 March 1977

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

d. Weight: 130 pounds

e. Height: 65 inches

f. Miscellaneous: Speaks with slight German and Russian accent; very fluent in English language; lives in apartment next door to Kleinlerer; unmarried; Russian descent, non-US citizen; entered US on Belgian passport; Greek Orthodox religion.

(C) On 8 October 1968 the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Dallas Mercantile Building, Dallas, Texas, were examined and revealed the following information concerning George Alexandrovich Bouhe:

(C) Bouhe first came to the attention of the FBI in 1953, when he was reported to the FBI as a foreigner who sent packages to Europe and made frequent trips to Europe. Bouhe's file contained no information concerning a follow-up of this report. Shortly thereafter, the FBI received an inquiry from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), to determine if Bouhe was in any way connected with subversive elements. The results of the INS investigation were not indicated. The INS inquiry indicated that Bouhe was born on 24 February 1904 in St. Petersburg (nca), Russia, and was naturalized as a US citizen in New York on 30 September 1935. Bouhe was employed in March 1952 by the American Liberty Oil Company, Dallas, Texas.

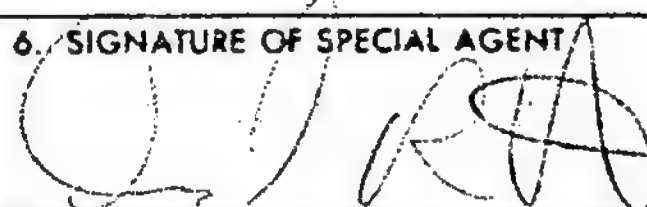
(C) Bouhe next came to the attention of the FBI during the investigation of the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy. In November 1963 Bouhe was interviewed by the FBI concerning his alleged contact with Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald. Bouhe stated that he had read of Oswald's return from the Soviet Union in 1962, in a Fort Worth newspaper, and expressed an interest in meeting Marina Oswald because she might have been from his area of Russia. A man named Gregory, not further identified (nfi), had invited Bouhe to a dinner for Oswald, where Bouhe became acquainted with the Oswalds. Bouhe later visited the Oswald's apartment and found that they were almost destitute. Bouhe provided the Oswalds with groceries, baby clothes and a baby crib. Bouhe did not see Oswald after December 1962. Bouhe's name appeared many times in the files of the Oswald case because he was an acquaintance of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald and because of his having been born in Russia. The FBI interviewed Bouhe in late 1963 to determine the reason for his recent trip to Mexico. He explained the trip as a vacation to the satisfaction of the FBI.

Page 3 of 7 Pages

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DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

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AGENT REPORT

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SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

2. DATE SUBMITTED

23 March 1977

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

(C) On 9 October 1968, Bloodworth was re-interviewed for the purpose of clarifying and expanding the information he provided during an interview conducted on 8 October 1968. Bloodworth provided substantially the following information:

(C) Bloodworth was assigned to Fort Wolters on 3 August 1968 and resided with his wife and two children at 416 S. W. 17th Street, Mineral Wells, Texas. Mrs. Bloodworth's mother, a terminal cancer patient, resided in Paris, France. In December 1966 and May 1967, Mrs. Bloodworth traveled to Paris to visit her mother. This travel was accomplished on a space available basis via Military Airlift Transport planes on orders published by United States Marine Corps, Paris Island, South Carolina.

(C) At the time Bloodworth met Kleinlerer, Bloodworth was attired in his US Army uniform as WOCs were not authorized to wear civilian clothing while in training. During the conversation which Bloodworth had with Bouhe and Lydia LNU on 5 October 1968, Bouhe asked Bloodworth numerous questions. The conversation centered upon Bloodworth's recent tour of duty in the Republic of Vietnam (RVN). When Bloodworth stated that he had worked with helicopters in RVN, Bouhe began asking questions about the armament, guns, rockets, guided missiles and miniguns, carried by helicopters. To the questions on rockets, guided missiles and miniguns, Bloodworth replied that he knew nothing about this equipment. Bloodworth did, however, answer questions concerning the machine guns used on helicopters, which was public knowledge and appeared in various publications.

(C) Bloodworth learned from his wife that Kleinlerer did a great deal of traveling for Loma Industries, Fort Worth, where he was employed as a research engineer. Kleinlerer had told Mrs. Bloodworth that he did not particularly want to make his upcoming trip to France, and appeared to be worried about something. Kleinlerer further told Mrs. Bloodworth that he had two passports, one for the USA and one for France, and that while in France, he traveled under a different name (nfi).

(U) On 9 October 1968 a check of the 1967 edition of the Coles Kriss Kross Directory, Fort Worth, Texas, revealed that Alexander Kleinlerer resided at 3542 1/2 Kent Street, Fort Worth. This check also reflected that Lydia Dymitruk resided at 3542 Kent Street, Fort Worth.

(U) On 9 October 1968 a check of the 1967 edition of Polk's City Directory, Fort Worth, Texas, revealed no record of Alexander Kleinlerer. This check revealed that Lydia Dymitruk was employed as a clerk for Neiman-Marcus Company.

Page 4 of 7 Pages

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

DAVID R. HORN, 66th MI Group

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CONFIDENTIAL

AGENT REPORT

For use of this form, see FM 30-17(C); AR 381-130; the proponent agency is the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

2. DATE SUBMITTED

23 March 1977

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

(U) On 9 October 1968 the records of the Intelligence Division, Fort Worth Police Department, Fort Worth, Texas, were examined and revealed no information pertaining to Alexander Kleinlerer or Lydia Dymitruk.

(C) On 9 October 1968 the records of the FBI, Dallas, Texas, were examined and revealed the following information concerning Lydia Dymitruk:

(C) Dymitruk was born Lydia Berdjanskaja on 3 April 1926 in Rostov (nca), Russia. In approximately 1942, she was captured by the German Army and sent to Germany to work. In a Displaced Persons Center, she met a Belgian man (nfi) whom she married and with whom she went to Belgium. From 1948 to 1952 she was a member of an organization known as the Union of Soviet Patriots. In Brussels, Belgium, she began living with another man, not her husband, and was fined for adultery and divorced. In 1954 or 1955 she married Pavel Dymitruk, DPOB: 28 February 1924, at an unknown location in Russia. On 3 December 1958 she applied for entry to the United States. She was admitted to the United States on an unknown date between 1958 and 12 May 1961. On 12 May 1961 she was divorced from Pavel Dymitruk in the Domestic Relations Court of Judge Beth Wright, Dallas, Texas. As of 1964, Pavel Dymitruk resided at 3784 Legendary Lane, Apartment 123, Dallas, Texas, at which time he was interviewed by the FBI concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. Lydia Dymitruk was also interviewed concerning her knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald. She met Marina Oswald in October 1962, and through her met Lee Harvey Oswald. An interview with George Bouhe, concerning Lydia Dymitruk, revealed that Bouhe had met Dymitruk shortly after her arrival in the US, and that he found her a job at Titcher's Department Store in Dallas. Bouhe stated that she was simple, unintelligent, harmless and too stupid to be a subversive.

(U) On 10 October 1968 the records of the Intelligence Division, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, were examined and contained no information concerning George Bouhe, Lydia Dymitruk, Alexander Kleinlerer, George Bloodworth or Viviane Astrid Bloodworth nee Hayoun.

(U) On 10 October 1968 the records of the INS, Room 608, Mayflower Building, 411 North Akard Street, Dallas, Texas, were examined to locate records pertaining to George Bouhe, Lydia Dymitruk and Viviane Astrid Bloodworth nee Hayoun. This search met with negative results. The check did however provide the following information concerning Alexander Kleinlerer:

(U) Kleinlerer's file contained no documents substantiating his origin prior to 12 June 1945. On 8 November 1954 Kleinlerer submitted an application for immigration to the United States to the US Embassy, Paris, France. This application included a statement of sponsorship from Abraham Isaac Goldberg, M.D.,

Page 5 of 7 Pages

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DAVID R. HORN, 66th MI Group

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*[Handwritten Signature]*

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

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AGENT REPORT

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SAEDA (U)  
Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

DPOB: 10 May 1910, Baltimore, Maryland, with residence at 1937 Forest Park Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas. This statement was co-signed by Eli Kahn, The Jewish Federation, Fort Worth, and further indorsed by the United HIAS Services, Incorporated. Kleinlerer's application contained the following information pertaining to himself:

- a. DOB: 3 May 1923
- b. POB: Lodz, Poland
- c. Ethnic Origin: Polish
- d. Nationality: Stateless, formerly Polish
- e. Address: 17 Rue de Sommerard, Paris, France
- f. Relatives: Mrs. F. Goldstein, 9 Rue Orfila, Paris (sister)
- g. Residence since birth: Birth - March 1943: Lodz, Poland  
March 1943 - September 1945: Germany  
May 1945 - September 1946: Czechoslovakia (CSSR)  
September 1946 - May 1956: France
- h. Reason for Immigration: "I am an escapee from Poland because of my opposition to the Communist Government and to avoid persecution."

Attached to Kleinlerer's immigration application was a travel permit issued at Karlovy Vary on 12 June 1945 by the Czechoslovakian Repatriations Committee, granting Alexander Kleinlerer permission to travel to Poland. Appearing on this document in different type was "#83837 Buchenwald," (nfi). Kleinlerer's US immigration application was approved, and he was granted visa number 3691 on 20 January 1956. He arrived in New York on 7 May 1956 aboard the ship SS United States. On 5 September 1957 Kleinlerer submitted an application for permission to depart the United States for a period of six to 12 months for the purpose of "attending the University of Paris and settle family affairs." The application was approved and permission granted on 5 September 1957, valid to 5 September 1958. Kleinlerer departed the United States on 5 November 1957. The INS received a letter from Kleinlerer dated 25 August 1958, giving his address as 47 Avenue Verdier, Montrouge/Seine (nca), France, and requesting that permission to remain abroad be extended. INS then received correspondence with appropriate

Page 6 of 7 Pages

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DAVID R. HORN, 66th MI Group

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DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341

CONFIDENTIAL

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## AGENT REPORT

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Munich, FRG  
28 Sep 76

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## 4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

forms from Loma Plastics, Incorporated, stating that Kleinlerer had traveled to Germany, Belgium, Holland, England and France as "Foreign Representative of Loma Plastics." INS approved Kleinlerer's extension to 5 September 1959. Kleinlerer returned to the US on 25 August 1959. Kleinlerer returned to Europe on 1 November 1959, traveled to France, England and Italy, and returned to the United States on 15 June 1960. During this stay in Europe, Congressman Jim Wright wrote a personal letter to General J. M. Swing, Regional Commissioner, INS, requesting a special waiver of residence requirements to enable Kleinlerer to be naturalized without meeting usual requirements. This letter was contained in the file. Kleinlerer began taking trips to Europe without permission of INS. He was in Europe from 11 January to 7 March 1961, from 14 April 1961 to 13 May 1961, and from 10 July to 1 August 1961. During the period of 1 August 1961 to October 1968, Kleinlerer traveled to Europe and returned to the United States approximately 30 times.

(U) On 8 March 1962, Special Bill, H. R. 10644 was introduced to the 2nd Session, 87th Congress, proposing to grant Kleinlerer's time in Europe as residence in the US for naturalization purposes. At about the same time, Kleinlerer began listing his nationality as "Naturalized French" or "Naturalized Citizen of France" or as "France." On 17 May 1963 Kleinlerer was issued Certificate of Naturalization Number 8503463 by the US District Court of Northern District of Texas at Fort Worth, and his file was closed by INS.

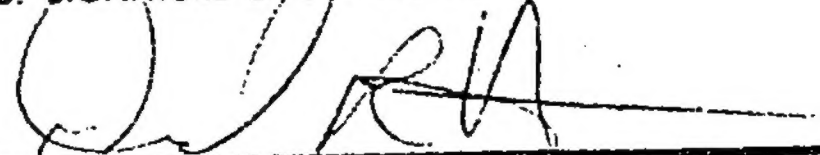
(C) AGENT'S NOTES: Reference Agent Report prepared by S/A David R. Horn, 66th MI Group, dated 1 October 1976, subject as above, wherein it was reflected that SFC James E. White reported a SAEDA incident in which Helga Tismer, a German National, was the principal. Reference Agent Report prepared by S/A Claude G. Benner, Jr., 66th MI Group, dated 31 January 1977, subject as above, wherein it was reported that during an authorized surveillance of Tismer, she was observed in the company of SSG George C. Bloodworth, 66th MI Group. Reference Agent Report prepared by S/A Claude G. Benner, Jr., 66th MI Group, dated 10 February 1977, subject as above, wherein it was reported that SSG George C. Bloodworth had been interviewed concerning his knowledge of Tismer. Reference Agent Report prepared by S/A Claude G. Benner, Jr., 66th MI Group, dated 12 February 1977, subject as above, wherein it was reported that SSG George C. Bloodworth provided information concerning a possible SAEDA approach while he was a flight student at the US Army Flight Center, Fort Wolters, Texas.

Page 7 of 7 Pages

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

DAVID R. HORN, 66th MI Group

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DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED

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Update on Navy Searches for Information  
Requested by the Committee

1. August 17, 1978 letter. A Navy investigative file on Louis Henry Jones is available for review. (NIS dossier #25-40-25) No Navy investigative files were discovered on the remaining individuals named in the letter.

2. October 3, 1978 letter. A Navy investigative file has been located on a Larry Cecil Huff, born August 3, 1931 in the state of Washington. He served in the Marine Corps with service number 1098664 and is believed to be the Larry Huff of Committee interest. No Navy investigative files on the other named individuals were identified.

a. Upon receipt of the personnel records from the National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, certified copies of files on the following identified persons will be made available for review:

(1) Larry Huff - Identified as a former Marine by the name of Larry Cecil HUFF, MSN 1098664, SSN 534-26-3430. Enlisted in the Marine Corps August 12, 1949 with date of birth as August 3, 1931.

(2) George Moffitt - Tentatively identified as a former Marine by the name of George Harry MOFFETT, MSN 081761, SSN 557-26-2200. Enlisted in the Marine Corps December 5, 1957 with home of record as California. Date of birth August 21, 1923 with place of birth as Los Angeles, California.

(3) Ralph K. Fall - Identified as a Retired Marine with the name of Ralph Kenneth FALL, MSN 1226483, SSN 116-24-6505. Enlisted in the Marine Corps June 27, 1949 with date of birth as June 17, 1932. Latest known home address is 8004 Lynn Lane, Tampa, Florida 33604. A phone number not available. The Committee's reference to Fort Smith, Hawaii, may be that of Camp H. M. Smith, Hawaii.

(4) Roy Gibson - Identified as a current Marine with rank and name of Master Gunnery Sergeant Roy GIBSON, MSN 1117911, SSN 465-42-3545 who was stationed in Hawaii during the period of November 1963 to January 1964 with his primary duty as Navigator - Enlisted (MOS 6761). MGySgt GIBSON is currently stationed at Marine Corps Communications - Electronic Schools, Marine Corps Base, Twenty Nine Palms, California 92278. Base phone is (714) 368-6000.

The remaining information requested concerning master logs was forwarded on July 26, 1978, in response to the June 26, 1978 Committee request. Attached at Tab A is a list of all Marine Corps aircraft stationed at Marine Corps Air Station El Toro and Marine Corps Air Station Kaneohe, Hawaii for November 1963 through January 1964. (The listing includes Kaneohe because no Marine Corps aircraft were stationed at Camp Smith, Hawaii during the period in question. Kaneohe is the nearest Marine Corps aviation facility.)

3. October 16, 1978 letter. No Marine Corps information is available on the persons identified in the October 16, 1978 letter - with the exception of the files on Lee Harvey Oswald, previously forwarded to the Committee.

The following information is provided regarding the five identified Navy Investigative Service files requested October 16, 1978:

a. NIS dossier #D19-60-88 relates to a Fred Hagop Aslanian, aka: Agad Aslanian, Azad J. Zeroonian, born September 11, 1908 at East St. Louis, Missouri, SSN 566-10-5265. The file contains two Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) documents and several Navy documents which include a Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ), dated May 28, 1974. A review of the Navy documents disclosed that Aslanian claimed residence at #12 Octoberian Prospect, Yerevan, Armenia, U.S.S.R., from 1949 to 1964, but did not disclose any information indicating any "defection" or questioning of him. His PSQ indicated employment during that period with Food Trust Construction and Caucus Electrical Construction Trust. Request may be made to the FBI for records of that Bureau. The FBI reports are: (1) Report of S/A W. F. McLaughlin, FBI San Francisco, March 26, 1965, Bureau file 100-233172; and (2) FBI San Francisco Letterhead Memo, October 30, 1964.

b. NIS dossier #D25-40-25 relates to Louis Henry Jones, born March 17, 1934 at Arlington Heights, Ohio, SSN 270-30-4674. (Also requested in October 1, 1978 letter).

c. The October 16 letter requested information on David Johnson, born 1830 in the U.S. The search for records was made under the presumption that the year of birth was 1930. Two dossiers were surfaced for possible identification with the David Johnson in question. NIS dossier #D3-75-76 relates to David Johnson, born October 27, 1930 at New York, N.Y., SSN 386-28-9813, U.S. Navy Serial number 2100613. NIS dossier #D13-52-10 relates to David Boyd Johnson, born July 29, 1930 at Russellville, Kentucky, SSN 405-36-9899, U.S. Navy Serial number 2886519. Neither of the files contained any information indicating travel to the U.S.S.R. or a Soviet bloc country, defection, or questioning.

d. NIS dossier #D38-67-41 relates to Lee Harvey Oswald. Contents of this file have been the subject of various letters and memoranda in connection with HSCA requests.

It has been standard operating procedures for the Navy to interview returning defectors when of interest to and under the jurisdiction of the Navy.

Marine Aircraft Stationed at El Toro, California Nov 1963 - Jan 1964

45	A4C	- Douglas "Skyhawk" - Attack
24	TF9J	- Grumman "Cougar" - Instrumental Trainer
20	F8C	- Chance Vought "Crusader" - Fighter
20	A4E	- Douglas " Skyhawk" - Attack
18	F4B	- McDonnell "Phantom II" - Fighter
18	F8E	- Ling-Temco-Vought "Crusader" - Fighter
16	T1A	- Lockheed - Trainer
15	KC130F	- Lockheed - Transport
12	EF10B	- North American "Fury" - Fighter
10	RF8A	- DeHaviland "Otter" - Utility Transport
5	C117D	- Douglas "Skytrain" - Transport
3	C47H	- Douglas "Skytrain" - Transport
2	C54R	- Douglas "Skymaster" - Transport
1	C131F	- Convair - Transport

Marine Aircraft Stationed at Kaneohe, Hawaii

30	A4B	- Douglas "Skyhawk" - Attack
30	F8B	- Chance Vought "Crusader" - Fighter
25	UH34D	- Sikorsky - Utility Helicopter Transport
4	TF9J	- Grumman "Cougar" - Instrumental Trainer
2	C54P	- Douglas "Skymaster" - Transport